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News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

ATOMS FOR PEACE

Delegates from throughout the world will attend a United Nations Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva, Switzerland, August 8 to 20. The United States will display a radio-chemical laboratory and other atomic equipment that can be used by peacetime industries.

CAPITOL COMMITTEES

In 1946, Congress passed a reorganization act in an effort to get rid of some of its 80 permanent committees and 130 subcommittees. The plan hasn't worked out very well. Although the permanent committees were reduced to 34, the number of subcommittees has reached almost 200. The House Committee on Agriculture alone has 16 subcommittees.

DANGER TO FORESTS

Deer, bears, and other animals are causing great damage to our forests, the Department of Agriculture reports. The deer nibble at baby trees and block efforts to reforest thousands of acres. Rabbits nibble at new trees, too, and white-footed mice eat tree seeds worth \$10 to \$25 a pound. Bears tear bark from full-grown trees and cause them to die. Ways are being sought to cope with the problem.

SWEDEN'S HELICOPTERS

Sweden believes that it is operating the world's first privately owned international helicopter line. Helicopters are used to transport passengers over the narrow Oresund Strait between Malmo, Sweden, and Copenhagen, Denmark. The trip takes 20 minutes.

TRAIN TELEPHONES

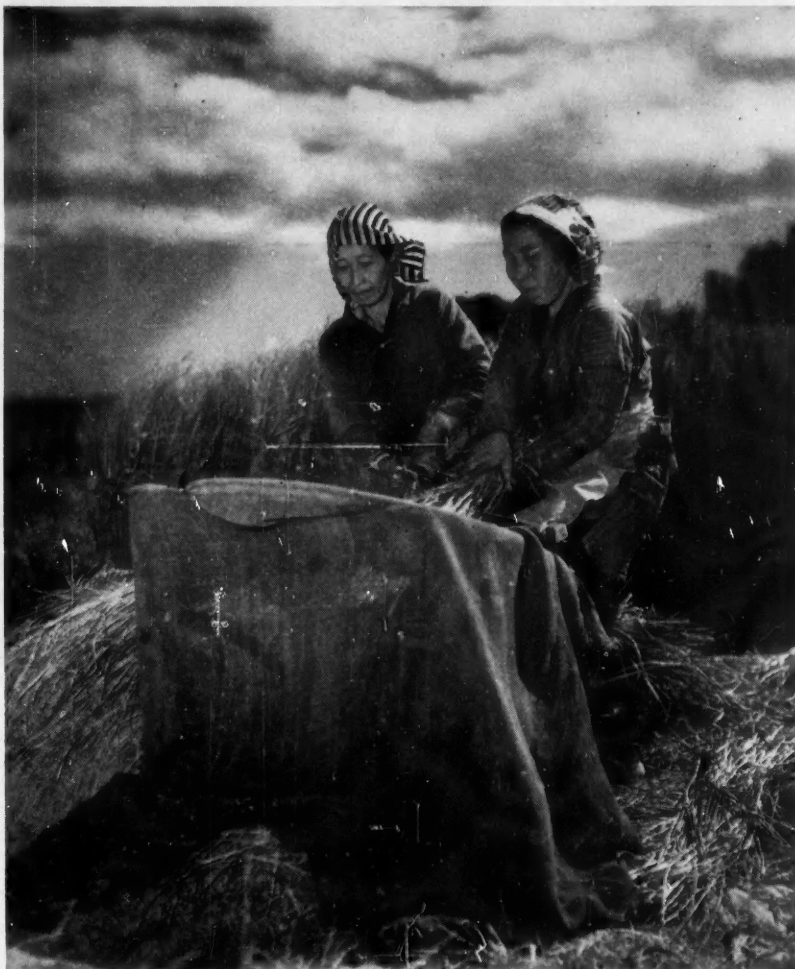
France is experimenting with a train telephone, which railway passengers can use to reach any part of their country while traveling.

CHICAGO'S "POWERAMA"

A huge exhibit of the latest developments in motor power will be held at Chicago's Soldier Field between August 31 and September 25. General Motors is putting on the "Powerama." Exhibits will include a new lightweight, low-cost passenger train, an experimental gas turbine-powered bus, and new turbo-prop engines for passenger aircraft.

NO HOWLS, PLEASE

Westbury, New York, has passed an ordinance forbidding cats to run loose and howl at night. Enforcement of the law is so complicated, however, that the cats are not too worried. It's up to the village attorney to determine when a cat is guilty of howling, to catch it, identify the owner, and try to collect a fine that may be \$25. An older ordinance applies similar restrictions on dogs.



JAPANESE WOMEN at work in a rice field. Japan hopes for a record harvest of rice this year, one that will lessen the need for buying food abroad.

United States and Japan Are Close Friends Today

Ten Years Ago We Defeated the Asian Nation in World War and Then Helped Her to Establish a Democracy

IT WAS 10 years ago this summer that the United States and her allies defeated Japan, bringing an end to World War II. At that time, we destroyed Japan's military dictatorship and helped the nation establish a democratic government. The Japanese set out to rebuild their damaged factories and cities.

Six years later—in 1951—the United States and 47 other nations signed a peace treaty giving Japan her independence. At the same time, we kept the right to maintain military bases on Japanese soil.

Today the United States still has a great deal of interest in the course followed by that nation. Japan's location off the coast of Asia, her crowded cities and many factories make her a good target for communist attack. With Japan in their hands, the communists would have little trouble taking still other parts of Asia. We can't afford to let this happen.

Since 1945, Uncle Sam has poured more than 4½ billion dollars into the Japanese economy, to say nothing of the millions which American servicemen and their families have spent in

the Asiatic country. The reason is simple: We want Japan to stay on the democratic highway and become a force for freedom and peace in Asia. In fact, we hope that Japan will be a strong ally of the free world in its fight against communism.

When the Japanese wrote a new constitution for their country in 1947, they outlawed war. They said that never again would they wage war or build up military power. The United States helped Japan prepare the constitution. We were glad that the Asiatic nation felt so keenly about living in peace. We hadn't forgotten what a strong enemy Japan was during World War II.

Since the Japanese wrote their constitution, however, world events have taken a new turn. Japan has developed along democratic lines. She no longer poses the threat to peace that it was once feared she would. Instead, it is obvious that the Chinese communists are the big troublemakers in the Far East. As a result, the U. S. government has long been convinced that Japan must be permitted and en-

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Our Nation Lags In Building Ships

British, West Germans, and the Swedes Are Leaders Of This Industry

LAST year, American business enjoyed the second best year in history. Among other things, U. S. factories turned out 88 million tons of steel, 5½ million new cars, 1 million trucks, and 11 million television sets. A great many new homes and other buildings went up across the nation. Industries making aluminum, chemicals, plastics, and hundred of other products enjoyed a time of prosperity. Now it appears that 1955 will also be an outstanding year for business.

One big American industry, though, isn't sharing this optimism. The shipbuilding industry which puts together cargo and passenger vessels hasn't nearly enough work to do. In fact, many shipbuilding plants are practically closed down.

At one time in 1954, these concerns had orders for only 35 ships. By comparison, British shipyards were working to fill orders for more than 500 vessels. When all the figures were in, it was found that the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Sweden built more ships in 1954 than did the United States. In fact, 1954 was the poorest year for American shipbuilding since World War II. Right now our shipyards are building only 9 large sea-going vessels.

Ten years ago it was quite a different story. Then, while World War II was at its height, we were building far more ships than the rest of the world put together. Our shipyards had more than 10 times as many workers as they do today. The ships they launched carried well over half of the world's cargoes.

Uncle Sam was at an all-time peak as a shipbuilder and ship owner. It hardly seemed possible that any other nation could catch up with him. Yet in 10 years he has dropped behind in the business of constructing new vessels and carrying cargoes across oceans. Vessels flying the United States flag now haul less than a third of the freight which passes through our ports.

Our experience of the last 10 years isn't new. More than once, the United States has moved to the top and then back down the list of shipping nations.

As a young country, the United States built a thriving merchant fleet. It was one of the world's best until well into the 19th century. After the Civil War, though, Americans were so busy building up the country that they lost interest in shipping. As our fleet dwindled in size, we began sending and receiving cargoes in foreign vessels.

When World War I broke out, we

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We Are Building Few Merchant Ships

(Concluded from page 1)

found ourselves badly in need of cargo craft. Foreign ships, which had been serving us, were no longer around to carry freight to and from our shores. We were forced to begin building new vessels. When the war was over, we again had a big fleet.

During the 1920's and the depression years of the 1930's, our output dwindled to practically nothing. Two freighters constituted the entire production from our shipyards in 1934, and two tankers provided the total for 1935.

Once again we depended on foreign craft to transport our goods and passengers. Not until the clouds of World War II began to gather over Europe did we worry about our lack of ships.

Then, in 1936, Congress voted money for building more vessels. Shipyards went into action, working still faster as the war came and spread. They did their job so well that when the war was over, in 1945, we owned more than three fifths of all the world's merchant ships. Our fleet was the greatest collection of vessels any nation had ever assembled under a single flag!

It was a remarkable achievement. We had turned out more than 5,000 vessels during the war years. Over 1,600 of them were delivered in a single year—1943.

Every one of them had a job to do. We were building ships not only for ourselves, but also to help our allies. At the beginning of the war, they had more ships than we did, but the enemy soon took care of that.

Submarines, mines, and airplanes claimed a heavy toll of merchant ships in every ocean. More than 500 of our own vessels went down, and our allies lost many more. Britain alone saw 1,500 of her merchant ships disappear.

At the wartime peak, our fleet contained about 5,500 vessels. After the war we didn't need so many, and the government began to get rid of ships. Some were scrapped because they were in too bad shape. More than 1,100 vessels were sold to foreign buyers. The rest either went to work for American shipping companies or were put in storage.

Today we have 3,346 merchant vessels. About 1,140 are sailing the seas

with cargoes and passengers. More than 2,000 are standing idle in ship parking lots around rivers and harbors.

"Well, no wonder we aren't asking shipyards to launch new vessels," you may be thinking. "If we have 3,346 ships and can keep less than half of them busy, we surely don't need any new ones!"

Shipping experts have an answer to that. "Don't let the figures fool you," they warn. "The trouble is that too

cargo vessel with an American crew is more than \$23,000 a month. This compares with \$6,500 for a Greek ship, \$5,100 for a Norwegian ship, and \$4,250 for an Italian ship.

Why does it cost so much more to build and operate our ships?

Most of the materials required in ships cost more here than they do in foreign lands. Then, too, American shipyard workers earn higher wages than foreign builders get.

"Yes," say shipping experts and people who agree with them. "Our fleet is getting older. We are falling behind other countries, just as we have after every past war. It's true that the United States still has the world's largest merchant fleet, but we won't always keep our lead. Last year, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Sweden built more new ships than we did, and Japan and the Netherlands weren't far behind us. We should know from experience that this gets us into trouble.

"It wouldn't be so bad if there were no prospect of war. For better or worse, we can manage to get along without a big merchant marine—and without busy shipyards—in peace-



APPRENTICE SEAMEN receiving instructions on splicing a heavy hawser (a rope for mooring a ship)

many of our ships were built at the same time. Some of them were hastily constructed to meet an emergency, and therefore many are not first-rate vessels. Many of them are beginning to get old, and we aren't adding enough new ones to take their places."

Even the ships in storage are showing their age. Some of them, in fact, are in worse shape than vessels which keep on the go. Many will be too old to give service in another 10 years.

Meanwhile, foreign countries are adding new ships to their fleets every year. Most of them now have more ships than they did before the war. There are even 14 small nations which have merchant ships for the first time.

Why is our country building so few ships while lands abroad are building so many?

The chief reason is cost. A modern tanker can be built for \$4½ million in a foreign shipyard. American shipyards would charge about \$7 million for the same boat. Passenger and cargo ships are also cheaper to buy abroad than they are here. So even American lines sometimes buy ships in other nations instead of at home.

That explains why foreign shipyards are busier than ours. But why aren't we making more use of the ships we have, instead of letting so much of our cargo travel in foreign vessels?

Again, it is cheaper not to use our own ships. The cost of operating a

The crews of American ships are the best paid in the world. For example, U. S. seamen get more than twice as much money as do seamen in the Netherlands—the second best-paid nation. American lines spend far more on food, insurance, and repairs than do foreign ship owners. As a result, American shipbuilders and ship owners can't compete with foreign yards and fleets.

What can be done to give us a better chance of competing?

Usually it is suggested that the U. S. government help our shipyards and lines. The assistance would be given in subsidies (special payments).

It would still cost \$7 million to build an American tanker, for example. But Uncle Sam would pay \$2½ million of the bill. Then the buyer of the tanker would get it for \$4½ million—the same price he would pay for a vessel built abroad.

The United States government would pay part of the costs of operating American ships. The price of keeping an American crew on the job would remain at \$23,000 a month. But Uncle Sam would foot enough of the bill so the ship owner could compete with foreign lines.

This plan has been followed many times in past years. Millions of dollars have been spent for such purposes. But today government help to shipping companies is small.

Would it be a good idea for the government to help more?

time. But during a war we cannot, and the danger of world conflict continues. We must keep our maritime industries healthy in peacetime, so that they will be strong and active in case of war.

"The only way we can do this is to have Uncle Sam help. The price would be one of the costs of keeping our nation strong."

Others in our country disagree. "No," they say. "The government shouldn't pay part of the expenses of private companies. They are in business to make a profit, the same as other firms. They should stand on their own feet and not expect money from the taxpayers.

"If Uncle Sam has to pay the bill, the government itself might as well build and operate the ships. This would be fairer than paying subsidies to various private shipbuilding companies.

"Since most Americans don't want their government owning and operating business firms, we have another choice. Most of the countries which are doing so well in shipping today are our friends and allies. We can depend on them, while we ourselves meet the heavy bills for other kinds of defense equipment."

President Eisenhower and members of Congress hear both sides of the argument every time the problem of shipping is aired. They have to decide whether the government will or will not give more help to shipping companies.



A MERCHANT MARINE cadet must learn to send messages with signal flags



PREMIER Ichiro Hatoyama of Japan. He is friendly toward the United States, but believes his country must trade with Russia and other communist nations.

NEWSMAKER

JAPANESE Premier Ichiro Hatoyama is an old-timer in Japanese politics. He was first elected to public office in the Tokyo municipal assembly in 1907. Later he was to hold many high government posts, including chief cabinet secretary.

His backing of Japanese Premier Tojo in World War II and his writings in praise of European dictators late in the 1930's almost ruined his career after the war. Although he was named Premier in 1946, American occupation forces forbade him to hold public office.

Hatoyama appealed the ruling. Meanwhile, his colleague, Shigeru Yoshida, agreed to take over the reins of government. Yoshida was to step down if Hatoyama was able to get the ban against him lifted.

When the restrictions were ended, Yoshida refused to give up leadership of the country. Hatoyama became his political enemy.

Finally, in December, 1954, Yoshida resigned from office just a few hours before a parliamentary vote of no-confidence in his regime would have toppled his administration. Two days later Hatoyama was named Premier and he announced that the Diet, the Japanese parliament, would be dissolved and a national election would be held within three months.

Japan had never seen such an election before. It was as hard fought as any campaign in the United States. Candidates made full use of radio and television. Hatoyama was the first Japanese Premier to campaign over the air in a vote-getting drive. In addition, he toured the country by car and gave speeches wherever he could. This was a difficult chore for the 72-year-old politician, for earlier he had suffered a stroke which left him partially paralyzed.

Hatoyama won a smashing victory. He received more votes than had any other candidate to the Diet in Japanese history. His platform had been for "normalized" relations with the communist world (which to U. S. observers meant friendly relations) and for increased independence from foreign countries (including the United States).

Although he has been seeking more trade with the Reds, Hatoyama has also been cooperating with the American suggestion that Japan try to increase its trade with non-communist Asian nations as much as possible. More trade is a necessity.

Historical Backgrounds - - Since 1900

THE changes which have occurred in our country since the turn of this century are almost unbelievable. We have attained a position of powerful world leadership. We have passed from the steam age to the era of the automobile and the airplane, and now to the atomic age.

For the most part, we were busy with affairs at home at the beginning of the 20th century. We did not dream that we would have to fight two World Wars. None could foresee the rise of Russian communism. None dreamed of today's tremendous military budget of more than 34 billion dollars. Only 150 million dollars were spent on defense in 1901.

Theodore Roosevelt ended a term as governor of New York State on January 1, 1901, and went on to the Vice Presidency in March. With the assassination of William McKinley a few months later, he became President. Another Roosevelt, Franklin D., was about to celebrate his 19th birthday, on January 30. Harry Truman was a 16-year-old student in Missouri.

Our country, in 1901, was made up of 45 states and around 76 million people. Oklahoma became the 46th state in 1907, New Mexico the 47th and Arizona the 48th in 1912. By 1920 our population had crossed the 100 million mark, and this year it has already exceeded 165 million. There were just over 600,000 high school students in 1901. The total enrollment this past school year was nearly 7½ million.

The whole country had fewer than 10,000 cars in 1901, and most people considered them a rich man's toy. But, in 1901, Ransom Olds started mass production of his Oldsmobile.



MARCONI, pioneer of wireless

Henry Ford got out the model-T in 1908, and pioneered assembly-line manufacture. So it was that cars could be made cheaply enough for most families to afford.

The Wright brothers made their first successful airplane flight in 1903. Development came quickly then, and the airplane was used in World War I. Now, it is possible to circle the globe by regular passenger airlines in 5 days. Once 100 miles an hour seemed

fast. Today, with jet planes, we are whittling away at the thousand-mile-an-hour mark.

The movies were just catching on in 1901. Marconi sent his first wireless message across the Atlantic that year, with the letter S repeated over and over. The first broadcast of voice and music was in 1906, but it wasn't until the 1920's that radio got under way as the commercial venture we know today. Television has made its greatest progress within the last 8 years.

In 1900, the average child could look forward to a life span of less than 50 years. Ever-increasing insistence upon clean, sterilized dishes in restaurants, the rapid development of indoor plumbing, and a great number of new medical discoveries have helped to make us a healthier people. Radium for treatment of cancer, insulin for diabetes, development of the "wonder drugs"—sulfa, penicillin and streptomycin, and the Salk vaccine for polio are among the great gains in medicine. As a result of these advances, the life expectancy of the average American today is 69 years.

The American people, at the turn of the century, felt well protected from possible enemies by two oceans. They did not want to be involved in international matters.

Two world wars and the development of weapons which can easily surmount oceans and vast distances have completely changed the American point of view. Today our nation is playing a leading role in world affairs.

Government Departments - - Welfare

This is the last in a series of 10 special features on important government offices and the men who run them. This week's article deals with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and its administrator, Marion Folsom.

AS the successor to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, who recently resigned, Mr. Folsom is the newest member of President Eisenhower's Cabinet. Although new at the particular job as Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Mr. Folsom is well grounded in the type of work that is required in the post.

A Rochester, New York, Republican, the newly appointed Secretary has long been interested in social welfare programs. He organized a social security plan for Eastman Kodak in 1928, and he helped to draft this country's first federal Social Security program in the 1930's. He has been Under Secretary of the Treasury in recent years, and is known as a highly capable administrator.

Mr. Folsom's department formerly was known as the Federal Security Agency, and its chief executive did not have Cabinet rank. Congress changed this situation in 1953, at President Eisenhower's request, by creating the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. As its head, Mr. Folsom directs the work of some 38,850 employees.

The new department has the same duties as did the old Federal Security Agency. In addition to the Secretary,

there are an Under Secretary and two Assistant Secretaries. The major function of the department is to promote social and economic security, educational opportunity, national health, and the welfare of children.

One of its chief offices is the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. This bureau assigns numbers to individuals covered by the social security program and keeps records of their earnings. The income records are used as a base for determining the amount of monthly pension payments to which an individual is entitled upon retirement. The bureau also calculates lump-sum payments that may be due the survivors of a person who has died.

The Treasury Department collects social security payments by employers

and employees for the bureau, and issues checks to individuals entitled to benefits at the bureau's direction. More than 55 million jobs are now covered by the social security program.

The Public Health Service gives financial aid to certain hospitals, maintains special research laboratories, and directs such important study organizations as the National Cancer Institute. In other institutes under this agency, men and women seek weapons to use against heart disease, the common cold, and other diseases.

Facts about epidemics, hospital cases, and causes of death come to the Public Health Service from all over the country. The information which it collects from states and counties gives the nation a better idea of how the fight against ill health is going.

Other agencies in Mr. Folsom's Department are the following:

The Food and Drug Administration inspects the food, drugs, and cosmetics sold to the public. It sees to it that these products meet certain standards of quality and purity.

The Office of Education collects and distributes information on our schools, colleges, and other educational institutions. Moreover, it administers the spending of federal funds for aid to schools.

In addition, there are offices in the Department which conduct special programs for the physically handicapped, and which have a hand in managing Howard University for Negroes, Gallaudet College for the deaf, and other institutions.



MARION FOLSOM, newest appointee to President Eisenhower's Cabinet

The Story of the Week

Going into Debt

The American people are borrowing money at a faster rate than ever before. Consumer debts of all kinds total well over 100 billion dollars. Home owners are the largest group of borrowers. About 80 billion dollars is owed on home mortgages, and this figure is growing by 1 billion dollars a month. The debt resulting from installment buying of cars has reached 12 billion dollars.

The question now being asked is whether the debt has become so large as to endanger the nation's economy. Some observers contend that it has reached the point where people will be forced to cut down on their purchasing of goods. If consumption begins to fall off and lags behind present rates of production, the country might be in for serious economic difficulties. Factories would have to reduce their output and lay off a number of their workers.

On the other hand, the population of the United States is growing rapidly. It is believed by many that an expanding population, with increased earning power, will be able to keep up payments on the debt and at the same time continue to buy goods as fast as they are produced.

Certain economists feel that there is no sure way of foretelling what is going to happen. They say that we are entering a new era of economic and industrial development, and that comparisons with the past cannot be reliable guides to future trends.

Two Viet Nams

A year ago, Geneva was in the news just as it has been recently. At that time, a conference was held which resulted in the division of Viet Nam into two countries. The northern half became a communist land, while the southern part remained non-communist. Tillman Durdin, writing in the *New York Times*, compares the relative strength of North and South Viet Nam after a year of separation.

According to his report, the South



SOMETHING NEW in toys, a miniature aerial sand loader with crane and truck. It scoops up sand, which is conveyed by the hopper to the truck. The toy is one of more than 600 displayed at a recent New York exhibition.

is economically better off than the North. The communist region is overcrowded and has trouble producing enough food for its people. The South is less crowded and has a food surplus.

Politically, Mr. Durdin says, the North is in a stronger position. Although its government, under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh, denies all personal freedom, it is at least united and orderly. In South Viet Nam, on the other hand, there is political disunity. Premier Ngo Dinh Diem heads an unstable government still faced with opposition from two rebel groups.

The communist state in the North also holds a military advantage over the South. The armies of the two countries are about equal in size, but North Viet Nam has better trained and more experienced troops.

At the present time, the outlook for the non-communist state of South Viet Nam, in the opinion of Mr. Durdin, is not too encouraging. However, time may turn the tide in favor of

the South. A stable democratic government is needed to carry through the necessary programs of political, social, and economic reforms.

A Subdued Peron

The revolt of the Argentine navy last month ended a period of strong rule by Juan Peron which had existed since 1946. When the army was called in to suppress the uprising, a few top generals gained a position of power in the government.

Under pressure from the military, Peron made changes in his cabinet, and offered a truce to his political opponents. Recently he went much further when he resigned as head of the Peronista, or working class, party. Also, he promised to lift restrictions on political activity within Argentina and to encourage a return to constitutional law.

Peron's foes remain suspicious of his motives. They say that it is too early to tell just how much his power has been weakened and how much his attitude has changed. Many Argentines would like to force Peron out of the presidency and all other political positions that might give him a chance to regain dictatorial powers.

Adjournment Fever

July is always a difficult month for the nation's lawmakers. Congress adjourns on or about July 31. As the date of adjournment nears, anticipation of vacation time combines with the summer heat to produce a hectic atmosphere on Capitol Hill.

The legislators are in a hurry to get unfinished business out of the way. Details in procedure which delay the passage of bills prove irritating. Tempers are on edge and debates often become extremely bitter. Night sessions which are necessary in order to speed up legislation add to the strain of Congressmen during this period of "adjournment fever."

Among the bills with which Congress has been grappling in the final days of the session are those dealing with an armed forces reserve program,

highway construction, low-cost housing, a new minimum wage level, and federal aid to education.

Russians in U. S.

Approximately 27 per cent of the land area of the United States is off limits for the visiting Russian citizens. In some instances entire states are closed off, as in the case of Rhode Island. Certain others, such as Wyoming, are completely open to entry. Most states contain both restricted and unrestricted sections.

In deciding which areas to block off, the State Department considers national security as well as Russian willingness to allow freedom of travel to Americans within the Soviet nation. Los Alamos, New Mexico, site of the large atomic energy installation, is likely to remain off limits indefinitely because of its strategic character. Yet, many places which at the present time are restricted could be opened to Soviet visitors if Russia would agree to ease her travel limitations on American citizens. (See page 5 map.)

School TV Films

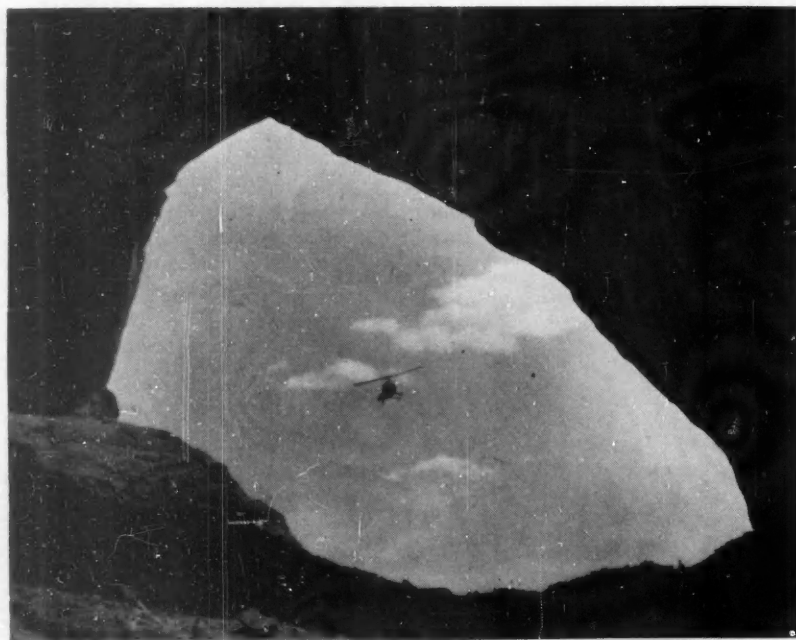
Two of the outstanding educational program series in television—"You Are There" and "The Search"—will be available this fall for private showings by schools, public libraries, and community groups throughout the country. Final arrangements for distribution have just been completed between CBS Television and Young America Films, Inc. Requests for information about prices and availability should be addressed to Young America Films, 18 East 41st Street, New York 17, N. Y.

The films for distribution are all 16mm sound productions in black and white. The exclusive distribution rights granted by CBS to Young America Films is for non-theatrical and non-broadcast use of 39 "You Are There" programs (26 of which are ready now and 13 of which will be ready in December); and for the entire 27 programs of "The Search."

"You Are There" had its premiere on the CBS Television network February 1, 1953 (after starting on CBS Radio as "CBS Is There"). The program recreates great historic events of the past as though they were happening at the moment viewers see them on their television screens. These events are reported by CBS newsmen Walter Cronkite and other members of the CBS news staff, and dramatized by professional actors.

"The Search," a CBS public affairs program produced by Irving Gitlin in cooperation with America's leading universities, had its premiere October 17, 1954. A weekly educational series based on vital research at leading educational institutions, it immediately won the praise of the public, television critics, and schoolmen from coast to coast.

Teachers of American or world history, citizenship or problems of democracy, will immediately see the contributions that can be made to their courses by some of the documentary films in these two series. "You Are There" offers such titles as *The Signing of the Declaration of Independ-*



A HELICOPTER swoops through a natural arch in south central Utah during a uranium prospecting flight. The flying windmills are popular for uranium hunts in Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. They can reach secluded areas in deep canyons which men rarely could visit in the past.

ence, *The Triumph of Alexander the Great*, *The Emancipation Proclamation*, *The Rise of Adolf Hitler*, *The Boston Tea Party*, *Chamberlain at Munich*, and *The Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown*.

Equally interesting from the standpoint of social history are *Marriage Counselling*, *Community Education*, *Juvenile Delinquency*, and *Mental Illness*, all of which are included in "The Search" series.

Uranium Prospects

According to Dr. Jesse Johnson, director of the Atomic Energy Commission's raw materials division, American uranium production should double within the next few years. Several factors point to a continued boom in the uranium industry.

First of all, the government is aiding prospectors by providing them with geological information and other valuable services. In addition, it is encouraging private mining concerns by offering good prices for the ore which they market.

So far as the metal itself is concerned, known deposits of uranium are believed to be sufficient to support a rapid growth in the industry for the next few years. However, as atomic



ROYALTY and the robot. Queen Juliana of the Netherlands shook hands with the man-made giant at a recent agricultural exhibit.

power plants continue to increase in number, it may be necessary to draw on lower grade sources of ore. Low-grade materials such as phosphate and shale may eventually be exploited for their uranium content.

Windmills for India

The landscape of India will soon be dotted with windmills. The Indian government has announced a five-year plan for the construction of 25,000 of them. If everything goes well, another 75,000 will be built in the following five-year period.

The purpose of this program is to provide adequate and inexpensive irrigation for large numbers of India's farmers. When all the windmills are completed, it is estimated that they will be able to irrigate 500,000 acres of land.

The expense of construction will be low as local forests will be relied upon to contribute most of the raw materials. The total cost of the first 25,000 windmills is expected to amount to somewhat less than \$15,000,000.

Operating expenses will also be

WHERE RUSSIANS CAN—AND CANNOT—TRAVEL

Black areas on map are closed to Soviet citizens



THE NEW YORK TIMES

small. One windmill can provide 12 million gallons of water a day for 21¢, whereas a laborer is paid 52¢ a day to deliver only 5,000 gallons.

German Intelligence Agency

The West German government plans to take control of one of Europe's largest and most important intelligence agencies. Known as the Gehlen Organization, after its chief, Reinhard Gehlen, the agency has been operated as a private business for the past several years.

The agency is said to have 3,000 agents, whose main job is to obtain information on eastern European nations that are under communist control. There are reports in West Germany that the Gehlen Organization provides our own Central Intelligence Agency with a great deal of information on communist areas of Europe.

Gehlen is a former general, and was head of the German Army Intelligence Service on the Russian front during World War II. His agency will be under the direction of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer when the government takes over, probably in the fall.

More Peace Talks

The United States, Great Britain, France, and Russia may be ready now to work together in a supreme effort to avoid war.

The search for means to preserve peace is to get under way quickly. Representatives of the 4 nations are to begin discussions on disarmament at United Nations headquarters in New York late this month. Secretary of State Dulles and the foreign ministers of Britain and France are to take up major points of difference with Russia at an October conference in Geneva.

Directions for the above meetings were a major result of the talks that President Eisenhower, Premier Bulganin of Russia, Prime Minister Eden of Britain, and Premier Faure of France carried on in Geneva.

At the end of their 6-day discussion in the Swiss city, the 4 leaders pledged themselves to seek relaxation of world tension and to work for peace in continuing discussions.

The 4 heads of state instructed their representatives at the UN and at the foreign ministers' meeting in Geneva to take up specifically these

questions that trouble the world:

1. How can an agreement be brought about that will guarantee the peace of Europe?

2. How can international peace be assured through disarmament agreements at the United Nations?

3. In what ways can Russia and the rest of the world best establish more friendly relations, and thereby end the "cold war"?

4. How can Germany, now split into a democratic-western and communist-eastern state, be united to the satisfaction of the Germans, the western world, and Russia?

The above issues were discussed by the Big Four nations at Geneva, but only in general terms. Reaching decisions, it was agreed, should be left to later discussions. President Eisenhower and the other 3 heads of state sought mainly to establish an atmosphere of friendliness and confidence that could bring about decisions later.

Whether the Geneva conference succeeded remains to be seen. There was certainly a great show of cordiality. However, the Geneva conferees listed primarily European problems for future discussion. As Russian Premier Bulganin pointed out, pressing questions in Asia must be dealt with also.

Both European and Asian issues have long divided the West and Russia. Trying to solve them may be no easier now than has been the case for the past several years. The real test of the value of the Geneva conference will come when the talks on details of settling issues get under way.

If Russia is really ready to make agreements, world tension will relax, and hopes for peace will be brighter than they have been for a long time. If Russia is not ready, the world crisis will continue, with the danger that it will grow even worse than it has been in recent years.

Israel's Irrigation

The Republic of Israel has completed the first part of a 22-million-dollar project to irrigate the Negev Desert for farming.

A pipeline is now carrying water from a tributary of the Jordan River to the desert. It will water 50,000 acres of land that has been useless in the past. When the system is completed in 1957 or 1958, it will irrigate 100,000 acres and support 25,000 families.

The United States helped Israel on the project with both grants of money and with technical advice.

Moroccan Unrest

The United States is casting a watchful eye on events which are taking place in French Morocco. Friction between the French and Moroccans is threatening to suspend orderly government in this North African community. Casablanca, its largest city, was recently the scene of bloody riots which claimed nearly 100 lives within a week.

If these outbreaks get further out of hand, American air bases in Morocco will be endangered. These air fields are of great strategic value. They put our planes within easy striking distance of all parts of Europe and the Middle East. They are especially important in the defense of the Atlantic entrance to the Mediterranean Sea. Our government hopes that order will be restored soon.



WANT A LIFT? This is the shortest cable car line in San Francisco, and one of the shortest in the world. It runs from street level to the house of Robert Hess, which sits on Golden Gate Heights. The 85-step stairway at left is the old, hard route for getting up and down the 75-foot incline. The lift carries two passengers speedily and comfortably.

Japan's Problem

(Concluded from page 1)

couraged to protect herself against the communist threat in Asia by building up strong military forces.

With help from the United States, the Japanese are rearming. At present, there are 130,000 men in the Japanese army and about 16,000 in the navy. The nation also has an air force of 6,000 men and some 260 airplanes. The Japanese plan to enlarge these forces during the coming year, so that by the end of 1956 there will be a total of nearly 200,000 men in the nation's armed services.

In spite of this, many Japanese are not sold on rearmament. They feel that their country would be better off without armed forces.

"We've had enough war," they say. "We should spend our money improving the country instead of throwing it away on guns and other weapons." Many feel that Japan should stay neutral in the conflict between communism and democracy.

Russia is encouraging this sentiment. In recent weeks, the Soviets have made a big play to woo Japan away from the free world by offering to talk business.

Russia Changes Tactics

Back in 1951, the Soviets refused to sign the peace treaty giving Japan her independence. Since then the Russians have also refused to return 10,000 Japanese war prisoners still in Soviet camps, and have blocked hopes for Japan's entry into the United Nations.

But now there are signs that the Russians may agree to sign a peace treaty and return the Japanese prisoners. They have also indicated that they might turn over the Kurile Islands and the other Japanese territory they are holding.

The Japanese hope the Russians will also sign agreements about fishing rights near the coast of Siberia. Russia has indicated that she might agree to let Japanese fishermen use the waters now under dispute.

While new events threaten the close ties between the United States and Japan which have existed since the end of World War II, it seems unlikely that Japan will break her bonds with the free world. Premier Ichiro Hatoyama and his government are basically pro-American. Moreover, the Asiatic nation still needs help from Uncle Sam. Although Japan has made good progress since the war, the country still faces serious economic difficulties.



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY CRAIG
JAPAN is a nation of islands



MODERN SECTION of Tokyo, capital and manufacturing center of Japan
DEANE DICKSON FROM EWING GALLOWAY

Unless Japan can find more markets for her goods, the nation will go hungry. Like Britain, Japan depends on trade to live. We can better understand why by taking a close look at the country itself.

Japan is made up of many little islands and four big ones. Together they cover an area somewhat smaller than California. Most of Japan is covered with mountains so that only one fifth of the total area is fit for growing food.

Into this small space are crammed Japan's 88 million people—more than half as many as live in the United States. Too little land for too many people is Japan's biggest difficulty.

Although the country has some rich forests as well as swift mountain streams for producing electricity, the nation is poor in minerals. There is a limited amount of coal, but it isn't the right kind for making iron and steel. There is plenty of sulphur, and some iron, copper, gold, and silver. But the Japanese must buy most of their oil, nickel, and bauxite from other lands.

Food Production

Farmers, who make up half the population, produce good yields of rice, vegetables, and grains. Fishing fleets bring in big catches from waters around the islands. Although they work hard and produce much, the farmers and fishermen can supply only four fifths of the food Japan needs. The rest must be purchased abroad.

In years past, trade solved Japan's problems. While she has few raw materials, she does have large industries. In fact, Japan is the greatest industrial producer in Asia, just as Germany is in Europe. Japanese products include ships, heavy machinery, chemicals, steel, cotton and silk goods, dishes, cameras, and toys of all kinds.

Before World War II, Japan sold her goods to countries around the world, although most of her trade was with Asiatic lands. She obtained roughly half of the food and raw materials she needed from Asia—especially from the Chinese province of Manchuria and other areas she conquered.

As a result of the war, Japan lost her territories and almost all her trade. This was partly because she had few goods to sell and partly be-

cause her old customers in Asia had no money to spend.

To be sure, Japanese businessmen looked for customers in many Asian lands, but so did the Germans and British. Japanese goods were formerly cheap, but this isn't true any longer. Technical skill in Japan hasn't kept pace with the times. New factories in Europe, equipped with modern machinery, can turn out better goods for less money than the Japanese can. As a result, Japan finds it hard to compete with European products.

During the Korean War, from 1950 to 1953, Japan did a big business supplying goods to the United States and other United Nations military forces. But since that time, Japanese sales have dropped.

In 1954, Japan sold \$1,350,000,000 worth of manufactured goods to other lands. At the same time, her purchases from abroad totaled \$1,800,000,000. She was able to keep her head above water only because of the large amounts of money spent by American soldiers in Japan.

Many Japanese say that the answer to their problem is more trade with communist lands. Premier Hatoyama is one of those who feel that Japan can establish friendly relations with both Red China and Russia and still keep strong ties with the United States.

The fact is, though, that China no longer offers Japan the rich markets that she once did. To be sure, Japan has iron and steel products, machinery, and cloth to sell—and China needs these products. China has food and textile fibers for sale—and Japan would like to buy them.

The rub is that China is selling three fourths of her raw materials to Russia. She buys machinery and other manufactured products from the Soviet Union. Unless the Japanese would agree to sell strategic war materials to China—against the wishes of the United States—there seems little chance for a big volume of trade between the two Asiatic lands.

Japan sold about \$19 million worth of goods to China in 1954, and she hopes to double it this year. But there's little likelihood that trade with Red China will reach the prewar level.

For this reason, a growing number of Japanese businessmen feel that their best hope is to find new markets in Southeast Asia. True, many of

the countries in Southeast Asia are still bitter toward Japan. Also, many of the lands are underdeveloped and thus offer few customers for manufactured goods.

Nevertheless, the Japanese hope that in time the lands of Southeast Asia will buy many of their products. They hope Uncle Sam will help to raise living standards in these countries. When this happens, the Japanese feel that there will be a big demand for their goods in many parts of Southeast Asia.

The Japanese would like to sell more goods in the United States, too. Uncle Sam is already Japan's best customer as well as her biggest supplier. But Japanese businessmen hope to find even more customers in the United States.

A new trade agreement signed in June may give them this chance. Under the new pact, the United States agreed to lower tariffs on a wide variety of Japanese goods—cotton cloth, bamboo shades, electric light bulbs, cotton gloves, chinaware, and Christmas tree ornaments.

While the new agreement will help, many American businessmen say that what Japan really needs is more foreign capital. They point out that Japanese factories are using old-fashioned equipment. Large sums are needed to bring plants up to date so that they can produce goods cheaply enough to compete in world markets.

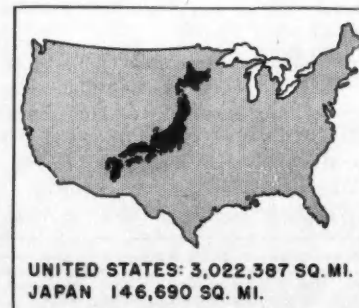
Foreign Investors

But many Japanese do not look kindly on foreign investment in their land. They feel that if American firms spend large sums of money in Japan, they may get control of the nation's industries. Nevertheless, a few U. S. firms are operating successfully in Japan.

In time, Japan may be able to work out her problems at home. If she can, she may become a strong, prosperous nation. Her people are skilled, intelligent, and thrifty. While many old customs remain, the Japanese are anxious to learn new ways.

Since the war, the Japanese have made good progress in building a democratic government. At election time, the women go to the polls along with the men, which was not the case before Japan's defeat. More Japanese are taking an interest in the affairs of their nation than ever before. They seem determined to remain free and strong.

Japan certainly has undergone vast change since September 2, 1945, when her war leaders surrendered to us and our allies at an outdoor ceremony aboard the battleship *Missouri*. Then, the island nation lay in ruins. Cities had been leveled by air attacks, and many Americans believed it would be decades before the country would be able to get on its feet. Actually, much of the job of rebuilding has been done in 10 years. The Japanese have a right to be proud of their accomplishments.



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

They Stand Out

By Walter E. Myer

THE next time you find yourself in a restaurant or railway car or hotel lobby or some other place where a number of people are engaged in informal conversation, suppose you try a little experiment. Just close your eyes for a moment and allow yourself to become aware of the voices without paying close attention to any one of them.

You will be conscious of an undertone of somewhat subdued sound. Then, if the people about you are a typical lot, you will quickly single out some particular voice, louder, more strident than the others. Some individual will claim your attention. You will hear every word that he utters. His conversation will stand out above the indistinct murmur of the crowd.

It is an unusual body of two or three dozen people which does not include one or two or three individuals who at once become conspicuous because of their loud or piercing voices. Whenever they speak their neighbors look to see who they are and what they are like. They obtrude themselves upon their fellow passengers or fellow diners or upon any who may chance to be near them.

These people may not be a bad lot. They may, indeed, be quite respectable and well-intentioned persons. But they are insensitive. They have never acquired the art of moving in a quiet, unobtrusive manner among their fellows. They attract attention, not by the soundness of their ideas, the quality of their voices, the attractiveness of their personalities, the originality or effectiveness of their acts, but by advertising their physical presence raucously, cheaply.

They show no regard for others.

There is one very important lesson in behavior which such people have missed. They have not learned that in speech, in dress, in habits of eating, in ordinary



Walter E. Myer

behavior of all kinds, one should behave with good taste. It is not necessary to sacrifice individuality and to go entirely with the crowd. One should, however, make himself outstanding through good manners, not through bad. When one ignores this rule of conduct he may not commit a very serious offense but he draws unfavorable attention to himself. He produces a sense of irritation among others; he makes the difficult task of getting along together even more difficult.

It is a good thing to standardize the little physical habits of life in order that we may associate together with as little irritation as possible. That does not mean that an individual should be regimented. The higher operations of his mind may still be free. He may be as original as he pleases. But there is not much point to one's exhausting his impulses toward originality by making himself conspicuous in a crowd, by acting according to rules not generally accepted, by failing to follow the usual rules of etiquette. There is no substitute for good taste.



THE BIG PICKUP. This is one of the first photos of the ground loading of an RF-84F Thunderflash jet into the world's largest bomber, the 10-engine Convair GRB-36. The Thunderflash is loaded through the bomb bay opening. During a mission, the jet can "take off" from and return to the bomber in mid-air. It is intended for reconnaissance missions.

Science in the News

SWEDEN has huge deposits of uranium, enough to make possible 2,000 years of atomic energy production. Former Swedish Foreign Minister Rickard Sandler hopes that Denmark and Norway will cooperate with Sweden in an atomic research program. However, Sandler feels that his country does not now need to build an atomic energy power plant. Sweden wants first to complete harnessing of her extensive water power resources, a job that probably will require 20 years.

Dehydrated steaks may be on the grocer's shelf in the future, according to the University of California. Scientists say it is possible to store steaks in plastic, glass, or metal for as long as 2 years without refrigeration.

The dehydrating process consists of putting frozen meat under a high vacuum. This removes almost all the water, leaving a product weighing from a fourth to a half as much as fresh meat. The Armed Forces, hikers, and campers probably will be among the main users of the dehydrated steaks.

West Germany's post offices are planning to install a radio-call service to persons whose jobs keep them on the road much of the time. Radios in autos will pick up messages requesting a phone call.

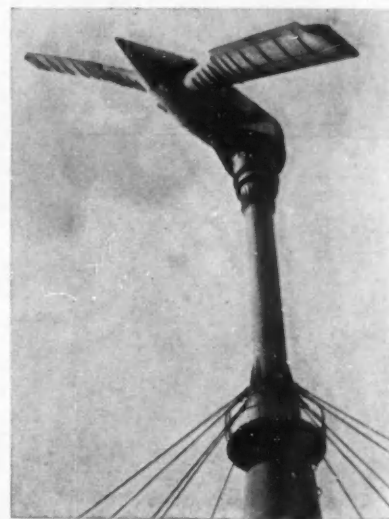
Beach Aircraft Corporation of Wichita, Kansas, is going to manufacture and sell a French-designed jet plane that may appeal to executives of large companies. Called the MS-760, it is the first four-seater, twin-jet-motored plane to be put on the market for private civilian transport.

The ship has a pressurized cabin, can fly at 410 miles per hour—or almost at the same speed as the DC-7 used by airline companies. Being small, the French aircraft lands and takes off from medium-sized airports. It has a travel range of 1,000 miles.

A new compound to repel rain water, intended for use on airplane windshields, has been developed by the Boeing Airplane Company. At cruising speeds, the airstream usually is sufficient to clear a plane's windshield of water. But pilots have difficulty when landing or taking off at slow speeds; windshield wipers often don't take away rain or wet snow fast enough to provide good visibility.

The new compound, a silicone, can be spread on the windshields, and it will effectively shed rain. The chemical, when properly applied, forms an invisible coating less than a millionth of an inch thick.

It may be that the "ideal" chicken has arrived. It's called the Silver Cornish and was developed after 5 years of testing by the Department of Agriculture's research center at Beltsville, Maryland. It has a light-colored flesh, a meaty chest, and plump legs. The chicken grows rapidly during a 10-week feeding period. The new breed also lays more eggs annually than other meat-type birds.



ENGLISH scientists are experimenting with wind-power to generate electricity. Air is drawn through a turbine at the bottom of the 100-foot tower to the open tips of the hollow windmill blades.

News Quiz

Japan

1. In what ways has the United States helped Japan since World War II?
2. Why did we change our position against allowing the Japanese to build new armed forces, and, instead, urge them to do so?
3. How do the Japanese feel about the rearmament plan?
4. What is communist Russia doing to try to win Japanese friendship?
5. Tell something about the Asian land's trade problems.
6. Briefly describe Japan from the standpoint of size, type of country, and population.
7. What resources does the country have, and what are the chief occupations?
8. Give a short biography of Premier Hatoyama, and explain his views on cooperation with the United States.

Discussion

1. Are we justified in encouraging Japan to build new armed forces? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Do you think that Japan is wise to seek trade with communist Russia and China? Why, or why not?

Shipbuilding

1. In what way has the building of ships in this country been greatly altered since World War II ended?
2. How does the number of ships built in this country now compare with construction in other lands?
3. Briefly tell the history of our merchant fleet since we established our independence from England.
4. Compare the size of our merchant fleet today with what it was during World War II.
5. Why does it cost so much to build and operate our ships?
6. What can be done to give us a better chance of competing with the fleets of other lands?
7. What are the arguments on the question of government aid for shipbuilding?

Discussion

1. Do you think our government should provide more funds to encourage the building of more ships? Explain your position.
2. Would we be wise to depend on the merchant fleets of other lands to handle much of our shipping? Why, or why not?

Miscellaneous

1. Explain the rapid growth of debt of all kinds among Americans, and list arguments that are arising over this development.
2. Tell something about conditions in northern, communist Viet Nam and free, southern Viet Nam.
3. What changes are being made in the government of Argentina?
4. How much progress is the uranium industry making in this country?
5. Tell how India plans to use windmills to aid her farmers.
6. Explain changes being made in West Germany's intelligence agency.
7. What is Israel doing to provide more farm land for her people?
8. How is Congress getting along in its drive to adjourn for the summer?
9. List the major results of the Geneva four-power conference.

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WEEKLY DIGEST OF FACT AND OPINION

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by the AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

"Report from Brazil," by Hal Hendrix in the Kansas City Star.

The largest and most populous republic in Latin America has developed into a remarkable example of how to be poor in the midst of plenty. Nature has been more than bountiful in giving Brazil the greatest potential wealth on the South American continent, but politics and a get-rich-quick mentality of some Brazilians in recent years have the republic on the economic skids.

This nation appears to be sliding toward an incredible bankruptcy by continuing to spend more than it takes in. Unfortunately, relatively few of the country's 55 million citizens are aware of the big spending binge. All they seem to know for sure is that they are in the swirl of a nightmarish inflation in which the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. The cost of living has zoomed up 100 per cent in the last five years.

The major factors behind Brazil's financial crisis are simple. For one thing, the people of this land are buying greatly increasing quantities of oil from abroad at the very time that their coffee sales to foreigners have been sharply reduced. With a partial collapse of the world coffee market, the national income suffers. But the thirst for petroleum in the nation's growing industrial empire increases.

There is every likelihood that Brazil has vast oil deposits underground for its domestic needs. But exploitation demands know-how and a large-scale operation. Brazil has neither. Foreigners have been banned by the government from investing in oil development, so the oil imports continue.

There are plenty of responsible Brazilians who know what needs to be done. But unfortunately, the problem cannot be firmly met until the presidential campaign now under way is over in October, and a new government is installed in January. The present government can do very little about the situation.

Brazil is an old and close friend of the United States, and the political and economic stability of the nation is a prime interest of officials in this country. Government financial ex-



NEW POWER PLANT in Brazil. This Latin American nation needs to develop more of its natural resources.

perts in the United States aren't overly disturbed about Brazil's future. They feel the country can pull itself out of trouble when foreign coffee sales again increase and when there is proper development of Brazil's rich natural resources.

"Welcome Their Change of Heart," from an editorial in the Des Moines Register.

In this nationalist age, there is something very shocking in a man turning his back on his country—though there would have been no United States if that impulse had not stirred thousands and millions of people in the old world countries, over more than 300 years.

The cease fire in Korea would have come many months earlier if the United States had not held out for the principle that a man has a right to turn his back on his country. The U. S. did that for the benefit of those thousands of North Korean and Chinese prisoners of war who preferred to give up home and family rather than go back under communist rule.

But the principle works both ways. The communists worked hard to find some United Nations prisoners whom they could brain-wash into refusing to go home, too, and they finally found

a few. Americans should remember this fact when judging the three "turncoats" who changed their minds a second time and decided to return home despite their earlier decision to remain in Red China.

Other Americans have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for somewhat similar behavior while prisoners of war. The three turncoats know it. Now, after a disillusioning period in Red China, they are willing to face whatever may be in store for them in their native land.

America can hardly welcome them as returning heroes, but it can welcome their change of heart. It can also study their stories as part of a historic new situation in which opposing forces in armed conflicts are making greater use than ever before of psychological warfare in the effort to gain control of men's minds and allegiance.

"For Turncoats: Strong Punishment," from an editorial in the Charlotte News.

The homeward return of the three American turncoats promises to be one of the most dramatic postscripts to the Korean War. The drama is inevitable for the story includes the elements of betrayal and remorse, threatened punishment and unknown future, grieving and shamed families, a bride left in the call of war, and a child never seen by its father.

All honorable men must feel sympathy for the returning turncoats. It is the sympathy men feel for trapped creatures—and certainly these are trapped if by nothing more than the fact that now they never really can go home again—but an attitude of forgiveness would mock the untold sacrifices of the millions of others who fought beside them.

A committee of civilians and military men is now trying to determine if a new military code should be evolved in the light of communist techniques used in Korea. Their study is based on recognition that even the strongest and most faithful servicemen can be broken by deprivation and "brain-washing." It is to be hoped that they can come up with a new policy guaranteeing mercy and complete justice for this group.

The turncoats, however, are outside these considerations. They are men

who made a positive decision to desert their country. Until far wiser men and nations control this world, the only policy that can be written for turncoats now is strong punishment.

"Lord Russell's Warning Not New, but Still True," from an editorial in the San Francisco Chronicle.

Like villagers living on the slopes of a constantly rumbling volcano, most of us in the atomic age have become so accustomed to warnings of possible catastrophe that we only shrug them off.

The recent statement issued by Bertrand Russell and signed by the late Albert Einstein and other renowned scientists adds little that is new to previous warnings that a hydrogen war might extinguish the human race. But such warnings cannot be ignored, and they may have a salutary effect on the minds of potential aggressors.

The more basic problem, of course, is not whether nuclear war should be prevented but how.

As the scientists indicate, any international agreement not to use H-bombs would be ignored if a major war broke out. Further, to eliminate thermonuclear weapons now would remove what has been the best deterrent to a big war—the fear of atomic retaliation. The very possession of the bomb by both East and West has practically brought about a renunciation of its use.

We can see little value in the scientists' proposal for another international statement renouncing war. Just such a promise was contained in the 1928 Kellogg-Briand pact—11 years prior to World War II. Moreover, the United Nations Charter embodies a similar pledge. The West can have little confidence in any promises by the Russians until they agree to specific measures of foolproof disarmament.

At future international conferences, we suggest that on the walls of the negotiating chambers there be framed the words of the scientists: "We appeal, as human beings, to human beings: Remember your humanity and forget the rest. If you can do so, the way lies open to a new paradise; if you cannot, there lies before you the risk of universal death."



THE THREE Americans who came home to face whatever punishment that may be in store for them. Taken prisoner during the Korean War, they decided to stay in Red China but later changed their minds. Left to right, they are: William Cowart of Dalton, Georgia; Otho Bell of Tacoma, Washington; and Lewis Griggs of Jacksonville, Texas.